



India-Pakistan Relations During The Modi Era

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Abstract: - Every nation decides its foreign policy keeping in view its national interest. When thinking about India's foreign policy, we also have to think in terms of a stable and capable political system. The main purpose of this article is to discuss India's policy towards India and Pakistan from 2014 to till today. Considering the relations between India and Pakistan during the Modi era, we have taken a closer look at the above developments. Globally, Pakistan has become more adept at using diplomacy in its anti-Pakistan stance. Therefore, today and in the future, while negotiating with India, Pakistan will have to implement its own policy on India's own terms.

Key Words: - Neighborhood First Policy, Constructive participation, Conducive environment.

Introduction

The new states of Pakistan and India were formed on 14 August and 15 August 1947 , according to the Lord Mountbatten Plan of March 1947 . As this creation was associated with very bitter developments , its shadow fell on the relations between the two nations, India and Pakistan . The process of partitioning the whole of India was carried out so hastily that many serious problems arose in the context of both the nations .

Every nation decides its foreign policy keeping in view its national interest . With this in mind, the Heads of State of India also adopted a policy of peace , stability and co-operation with their neighbors . But then India 's foreign policy began to change, taking into account the betrayal by China , the two wars with Pakistan, Pakistan -sponsored terrorism , the Kargil conflict , and China's expansionist policies . The disintegration of Soviet Russia after 1979 , the unification of the United States, and China's expansionist ambitions are naturally influenced by these factors . From that point of view, all the heads of state of India started formulating policies .

When thinking about India's foreign policy, we also have to think in terms of a stable and capable political system . Because it has to do with both internal and external factors of India . The way Indira Gandhi gained a majority in the 1969 elections and her grip on the political party, India 's victory in the Bangladesh War of Independence in 1971 made her an aggressive head of state . All subsequent heads of state were not aggressive by nature or their governments were formed with the support of others . This is reflected in our foreign policy .

In 2014, for the first time in India, the first non-Congress political party with an absolute majority, the BJP government was formed. Its leadership was handed over to Shri Narendra Modi . The main purpose of this article is to discuss India's policy towards India and Pakistan from that time till today . If you look at the history of India -Pakistan relations, Modi maintained the same tradition of establishing peaceful co-operation with Pakistan. He invited all the heads of state in South Asia for his swearing in as Prime Minister. Modi's relations with Pakistan, which were predicted to be aggressive when the government came to power and led by Modi, were encouraged by Modi to examine Modi 's views on India-Pakistan relations . Prime Minister Modi had almost twelve years of experience as the Chief Minister . The border with Pakistan does not even apply to the state of Gujarat. In 1965 , there was a major war in this area . Gujarat is a state that gives priority to exports or industry . As the Chief Minister of this state, he managed the affairs of the state with both security and development . After becoming the Prime Minister due to his long experience , he first tried to build better relations with the neighboring countries . He also invited the President of Pakistan for the swearing -in ceremony . By making a surprise visit to Nawaz Sharif's birthday, he showed that India always wants good relations with its neighbors, including Pakistan, but at the same time, it was his policy to surprise the whole world . Although the result was not very positive, his policy was to break all the predictions made about the BJP government .

Under the "Neighborhood First Policy" , India wants to establish a neighborly relation with Pakistan . India has a consistent role to play in resolving issues between India and Pakistan in a bilateral and peaceful , non-violent and non-violent environment . It has been made clear that Pakistan has a responsibility to create a conducive environment in this regard . It has also been made clear that India will not compromise on issues related to national security and will not shy away from taking drastic and decisive steps to address all efforts that call for India's security and territorial integrity . Following this policy, Prime Minister Modi formulated his policy.

India has made a number of efforts to establish normal neighborly relations with Pakistan. Meeting between the two Prime Ministers in Ufa in 2015 , From the Foreign Minister 's visit to Islamabad , India has consistently placed more emphasis on proposing a comprehensive bilateral dialogue . The attack on Pathankot Airbase on January 2 , 2016 and the Army Camp at Uri in August 2016 is a repeat of history. The fact that Pakistan always responds to all positive initiatives of India through terrorism or infiltration only adds to the bitterness in this regard .

This time, however, India acted differently from its traditional role and took the world by surprise. India carried out surgical strikes in Pakistan-occupied Kashmir , inflicting heavy casualties on terrorists and their supporters, and signaling a change in the rules on investment along the disputed Line of Control. Surgical strikes were considered the best option in the face of increasing infiltration bids as well as large numbers of terrorists gathering along the LoC to target other metropolitan areas . This was conveyed to Pakistan and at the same time it made it clear that it had no intention of carrying out this operation using diplomatic diplomacy but was ready for any response from Pakistan . This role was played for the first time in the history of

India. For the first time, a new load was introduced to the world. This action or decision is only for the Prime Minister Modi made it possible for the martyred soldiers to get justice and the government also stood firmly behind them.

In October 2017 , the Joint Judicial Committee , which deals with the humanitarian issues of fishermen and detainees, should be revived . India to Pakistan Suggested . India also directed Pakistan to address the issue of mentally ill prisoners. Pakistan responded positively to the proposal in March 2018 . India reconstitutes Judicial Committee Pakistan , however , did not respond to a request for a visit by a team of medical experts to examine mentally fit prisoners .

Despite all this, Prime Minister Modi telephoned Imran Khan on July 30 , 2018 to congratulate him on his election victory and sent a congratulatory letter to Prime Minister Imran Khan on August 18 , 2018 , expressing his desire for meaningful and constructive participation in the interest of the people of both the countries . In response, Pakistan also wrote a letter on 14 September 2018 to the **UN General Assembly in New York.**) Suggested a meeting between the foreign ministers. The new Foreign Minister of Pakistan also wrote a letter to the Indian Ministry of External Affairs on 17 September 2018 with a similar proposal. The letters discussed positive change and a spirit of mutual understanding, as well as India's proposal for a meeting with Pakistan on 20 September 2018 , assuming that Pakistan is ready to discuss peace and terrorism. Accepted. However , within hours of India's recognition , Pakistan-based terrorist organizations brutally murdered three policemen in the state of Jammu and Kashmir. Earlier in the same week , on July 18 , 2018 , A Ka Jawa Nachi of Indian BSF was brutally killed at the border . All these incidents took place after a letter was written by the Prime Minister of Pakistan and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs . To the leadership of India which wants peace In such a situation with strong protest It was agreed that the talks with Pakistan would be futile and the meeting between the Foreign Ministers of India and Pakistan in New York was canceled .

The Government of India formally informed the Government of Pakistan on 22 November 2018 that it would launch the Kartarpur Corridor on the Indian side and appealed to Pakistan to build a corridor in its territory from the international border to Gurudwara Kartarpur Sahib with proper facilities. On 22 November 2018 , the Government of Pakistan agreed to India's proposal to facilitate easy access and access to Indian pilgrims throughout the year .

But on 14 February 2019 , Pakistan-based Jaish-e-Mohammed (JEM) carried out a terrorist attack on a convoy of Indian security forces at Pulwama in which 40 CRPF personnel were killed. India increased customs duty on exports from Pakistan to 200% on 16 February 2019. Subsequently , as part of unilateral measures , Pakistan suspended bilateral trade with India on 7 August 2019. It noted that the United Nations and countries around the world, including the United States , Russia , Australia , France , Saudi Arabia , Sri Lanka and Bangladesh , have condemned the Pulwama terrorist attack and supported India in its fight against terrorism . This proves once again that Pakistan always considers India as the number one enemy and India too should look at this role carefully and decide its future policy.

On May 26, 2019 , the Prime Minister of Pakistan telephoned Prime Minister Modi and congratulated him on his victory in the elections . Prime Minister Modi thanked him and reminded the Prime Minister of Pakistan of his suggestion to jointly fight poverty . Modi also emphasized the need to create an environment free of violence and terrorism in order to enhance cooperation for peace , progress and prosperity in the region.

Pakistan has not yet responded as a normal neighbor and has continued to reward cross-border terrorism against India . Pakistan as a suffix Restrictions on general trade , people-to-people exchanges and relations with India . On 7 August 2019 , Pakistan announced unilateral measures , which included reducing diplomatic relations , suspending bilateral trade and reviewing bilateral arrangements with India . Pakistan then shut down all bus and train services between India and Pakistan. India has thwarted Pakistan's attempt to present a worrying picture of such unilateral measures to the world and called for a review of unilateral actions in this regard so that normal channels of political dialogue can be maintained.

October 24 , 2019 Gurudwara Darbar Sahib Kartarpur to pilgrims on An agreement between India and Pakistan to facilitate visiting here This was done so that the long standing demand of the pilgrims for easy and smooth access to the holy Gurdwara was met. The Kartarpur Sahib Corridor Agreement provides , among other things , visa-free travel for Indian travelers as well as Overseas Citizen of India (OCI) cardholders in India , available daily from India to the Holy Gurdwara in Pakistan. The Prime Minister of India Shri Narendra Modi inaugurated the Kartarpur Sahib Corridor on 9th November 2019 on the occasion of 550th birth anniversary of Guru Nanak and flagged off the first group of pilgrims at Gurudwara Kartarpur Sahib. About 44,000 pilgrims have visited the holy gurdwara since the inauguration of the Kartarpur Sahib corridor .

August , 2019 , the repeal of Article 370 of the Indian Constitution, which revoked the special status of Jammu and Kashmir , made India-Pakistan relations even more fragile. The decision angered Pakistan , which cut diplomatic ties with India and expelled the Indian High Commissioner in Islamabad. Pakistan cut off all air and land links with India and cut off trade and railway services. Therefore, in 2020, relations between Pakistan and India have not been very good. Regardless of bilateral relations , war of words erupted from time to time in 2020 over the issue of Pakistan-sponsored cross-border terrorism . In June, India asked Pakistan to halve its staff at its mission in New Delhi and announced a reduction in staff at its high commission in Islamabad. India has said that the decision to de-escalate political relations was based on the involvement of Pakistani officials in "spying activities" and "dealing with terrorists".

2020-2021 Indo-Pakistani border skirmish is a series of armed skirmishes on the Line of Control (LoC) between India and Pakistan in the disputed area of Kashmir , subject to extensive territorial claims by both countries. The riots erupted in November 2020 when Indian and Pakistani forces exchanged artillery and gunfire along the Line of Control (LoC). At least 22 people, including 11 civilians , were killed in the clashes . India And Pakistan issued a joint statement stating that , after discussions on the established hotline , the two sides agreed to

"strictly adhere" to all peace and ceasefire agreements from midnight on 25 February 2021 . Both sides agreed to the existing agreement. Hotline contacts and border flag meeting formats will be used to eliminate future misunderstandings. The recent rejection of the Economic Co-ordination Committee (ECC) proposal by the Pakistani government to import sugar , cotton and cotton yarn from India was disappointing , but at the same time the possibility of resumption of trade relations was revived.

Considering the relations between India and Pakistan during the Modi era, we have taken a closer look at the above developments. Globally, Pakistan has become more adept at using diplomacy in its anti-Pakistan stance. As a result, most countries today are on India's side. This is a positive effect of Prime Minister Modi's early foreign visits. Modi's emphasis on 'security' and 'self-reliance' along with development has enabled India to meet all the challenges that Pakistan has not been able to meet in times of epidemics like Kovid. The head of state of Pakistan has to work hard to maintain his position. For that, They have to consistently take an anti-India stance. On the other hand, Prime Minister Modi cautiously ignored Pakistan and worked to strengthen India's position in the world and win the trust of other countries. Therefore, today and in the future, while negotiating with India, Pakistan will have to implement its own policy on India's own terms.

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